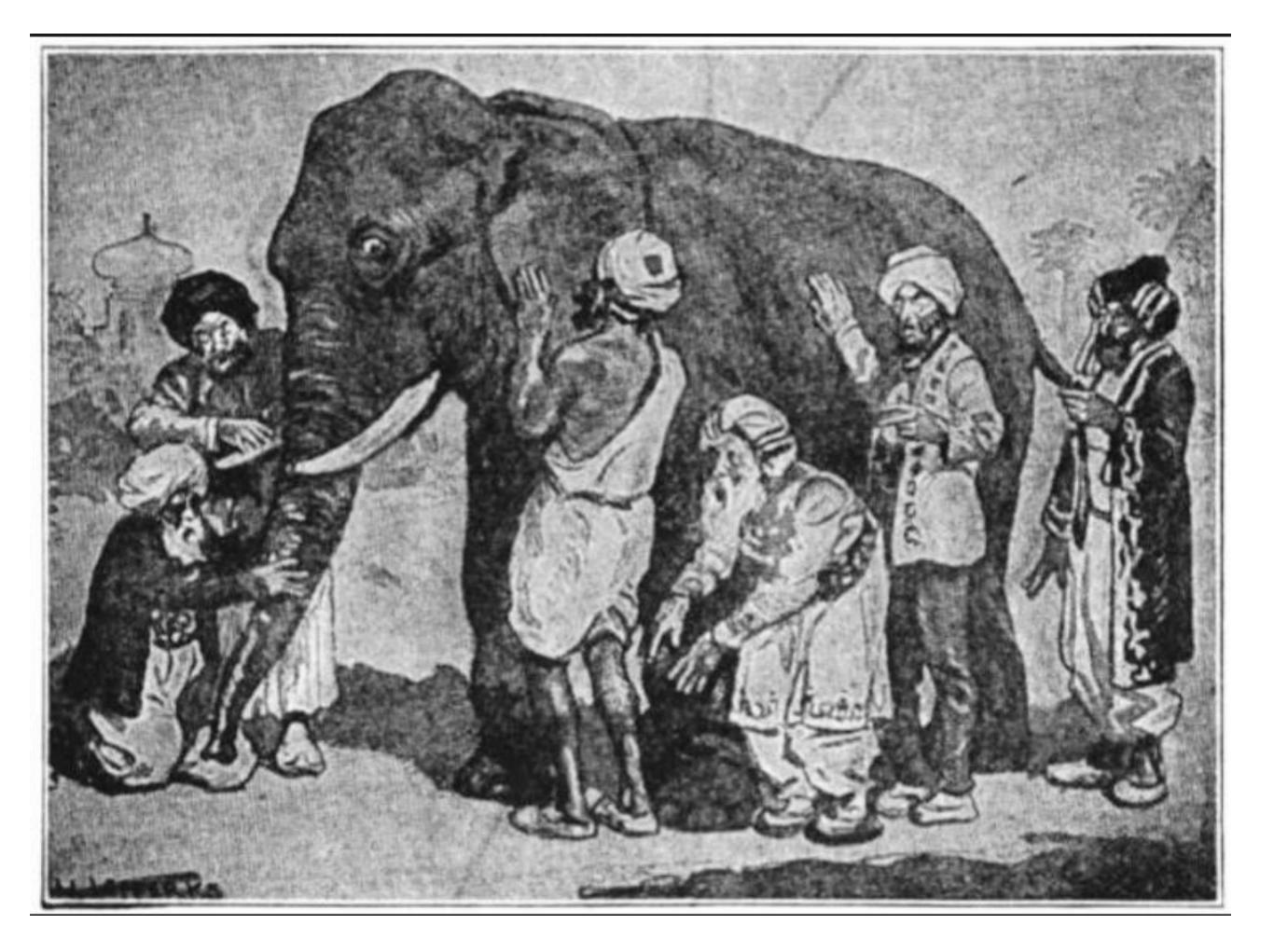
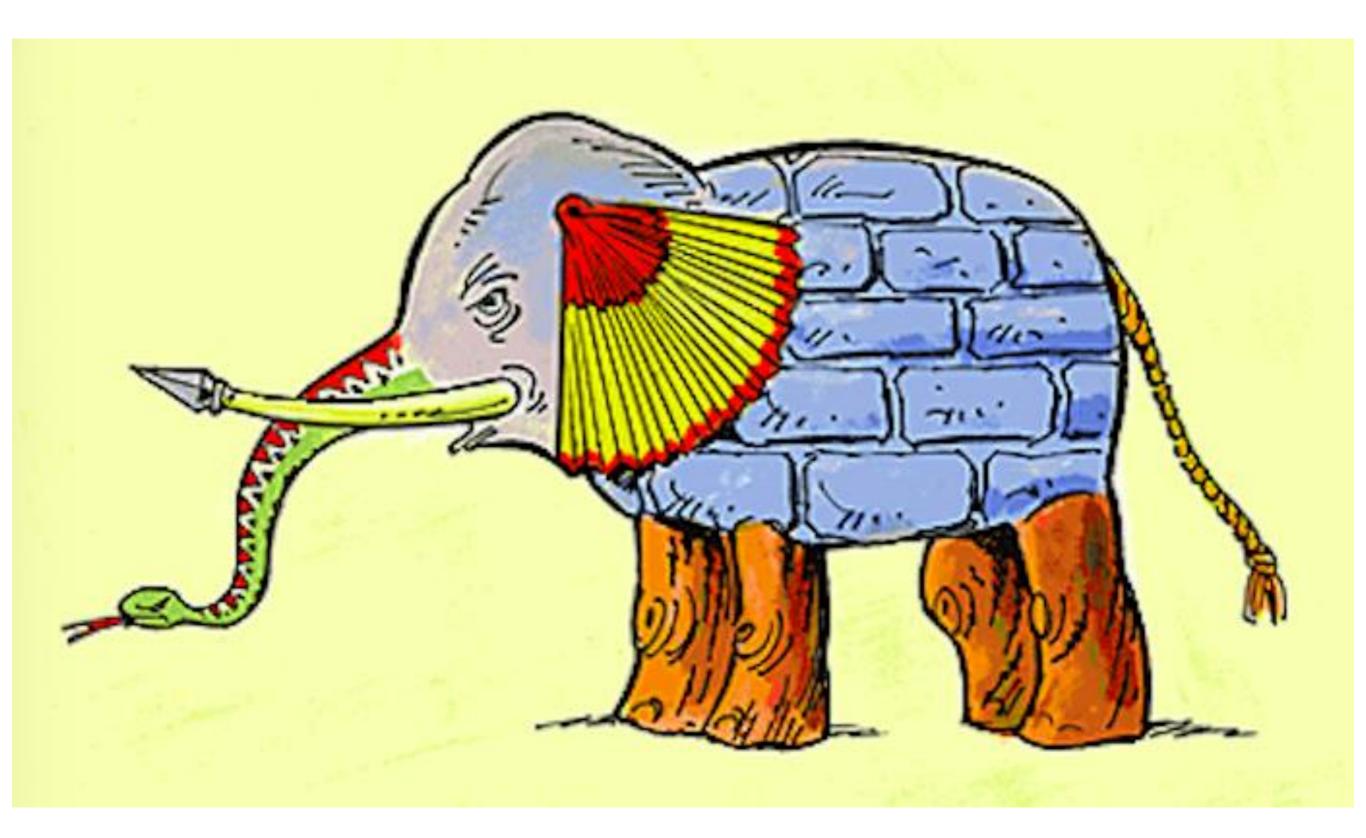
Outside The Box A Functional Approach to Pain

David A. Zarou, D.O. Colorado Pain Society April 12, 2019



PAIN







Andrew Taylor Still, M.D., DO, founder of Osteopathic Medicine circa 1874

Osteopathic Tenets

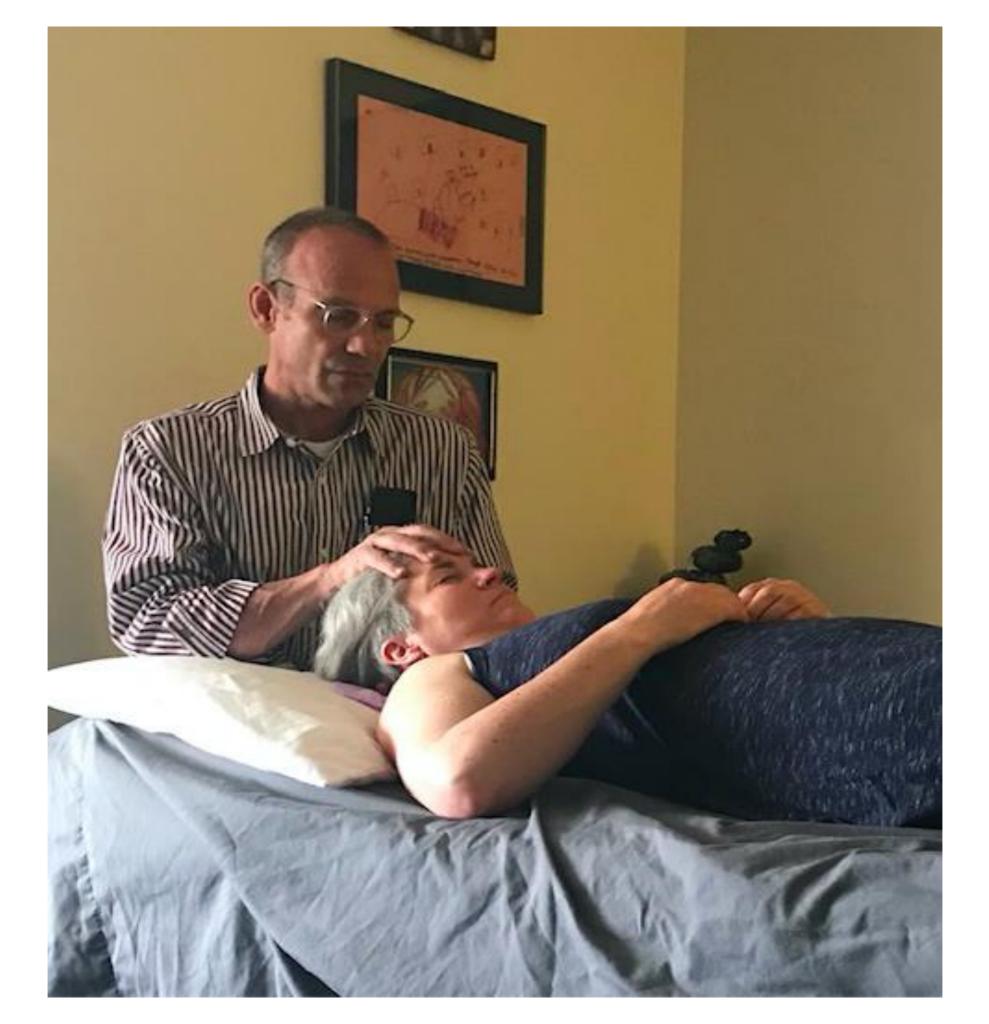
- "The body is a unit."
- "Structure and function are interrelated."
- "The body possesses self-regulatory mechanisms."
- "The body has the inherent capacity to defend and repair itself."
- "When normal adaptability is disrupted, or when environmental changes overcome the body's capacity for self-maintenance, disease may ensue."

Somatic Dysfunction

def. impaired or altered function of related components of the somatic (body framework) system: skeletal, arthrodial, and myofascial structures, and related vascular, lymphatic, and neural elements.

<u>OMT</u>

Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment (OMT) is rendered in an effort to restore balance to a patient's autonomic nervous system and to restore proper function to the involved soma, by reducing somatic dysfunctions and acquired maladaptive compensatory strain patterns identified on physical examination.



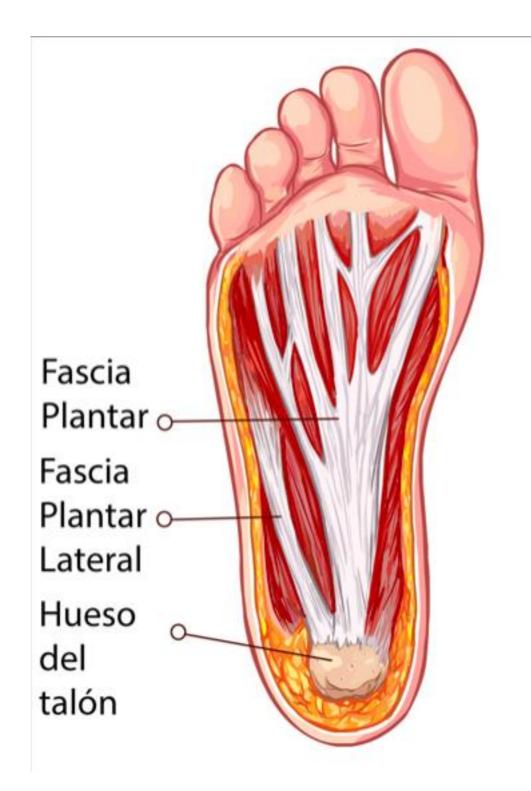


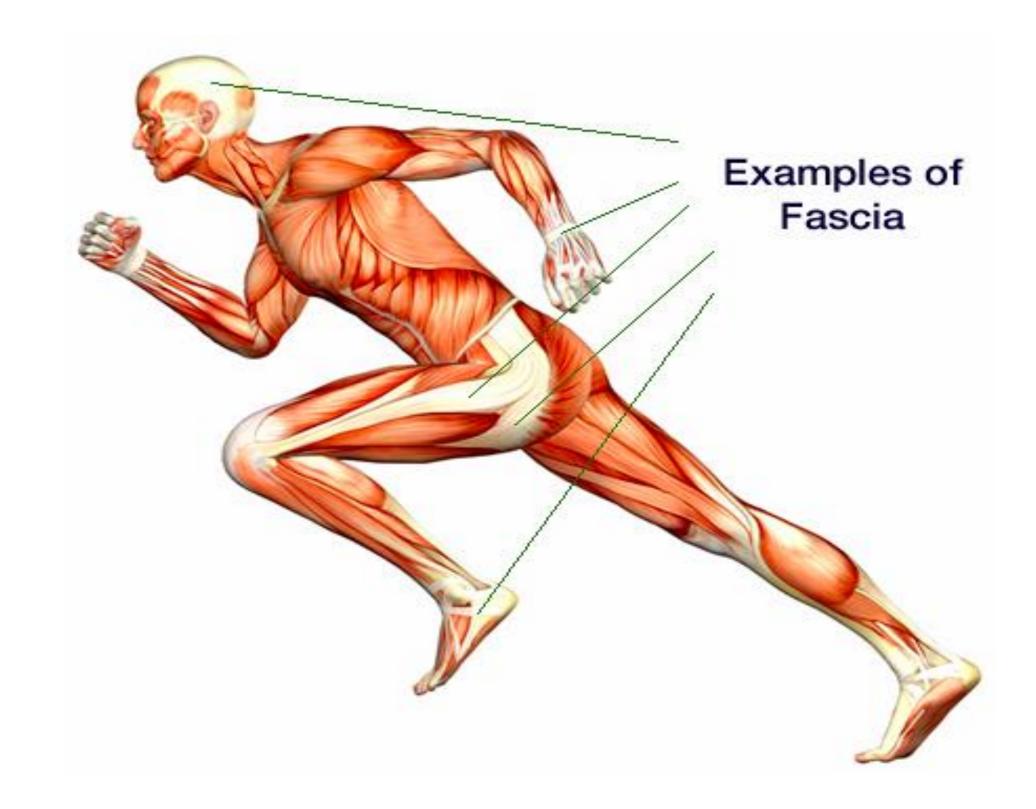




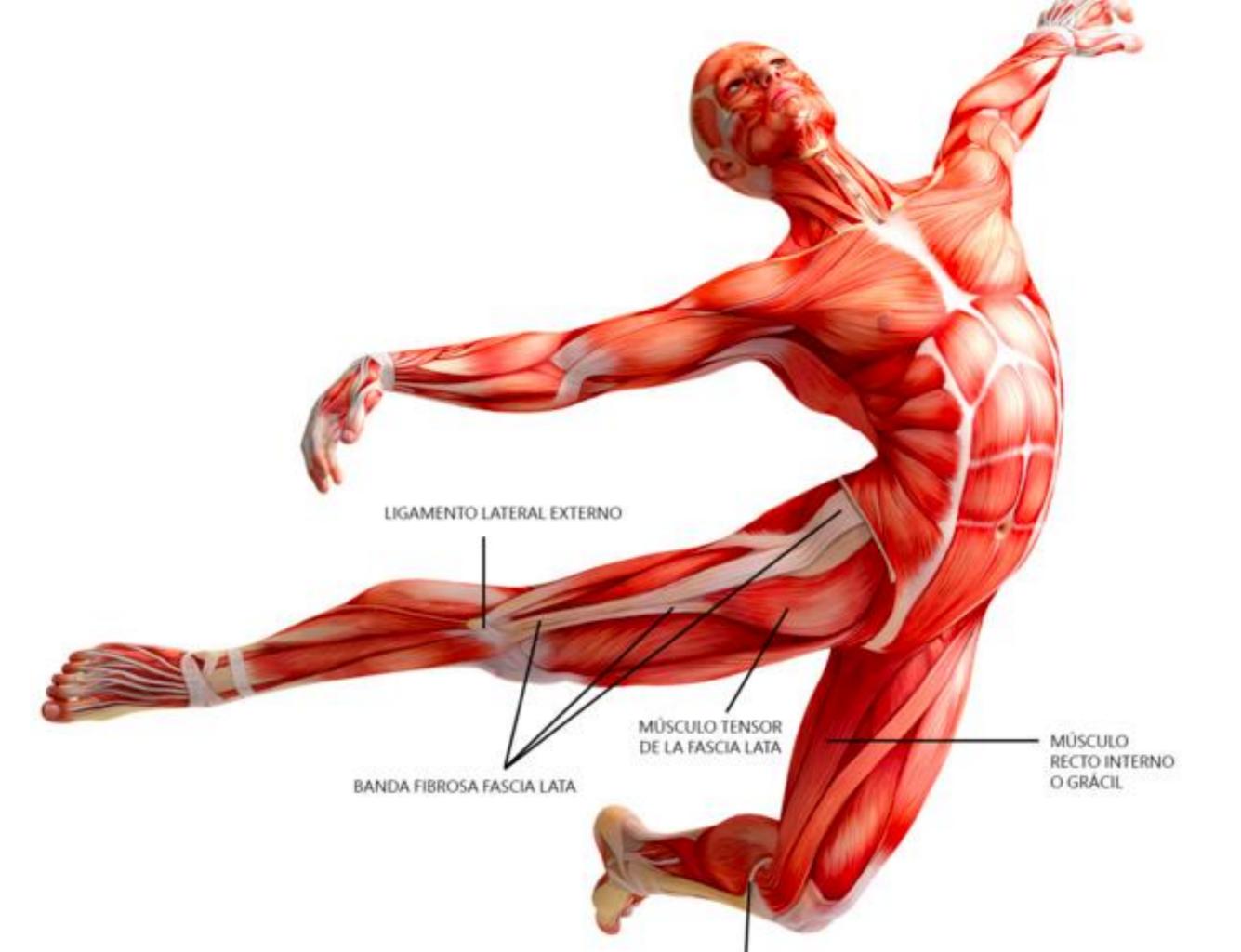
Evaluate and treat the patient's Midline.



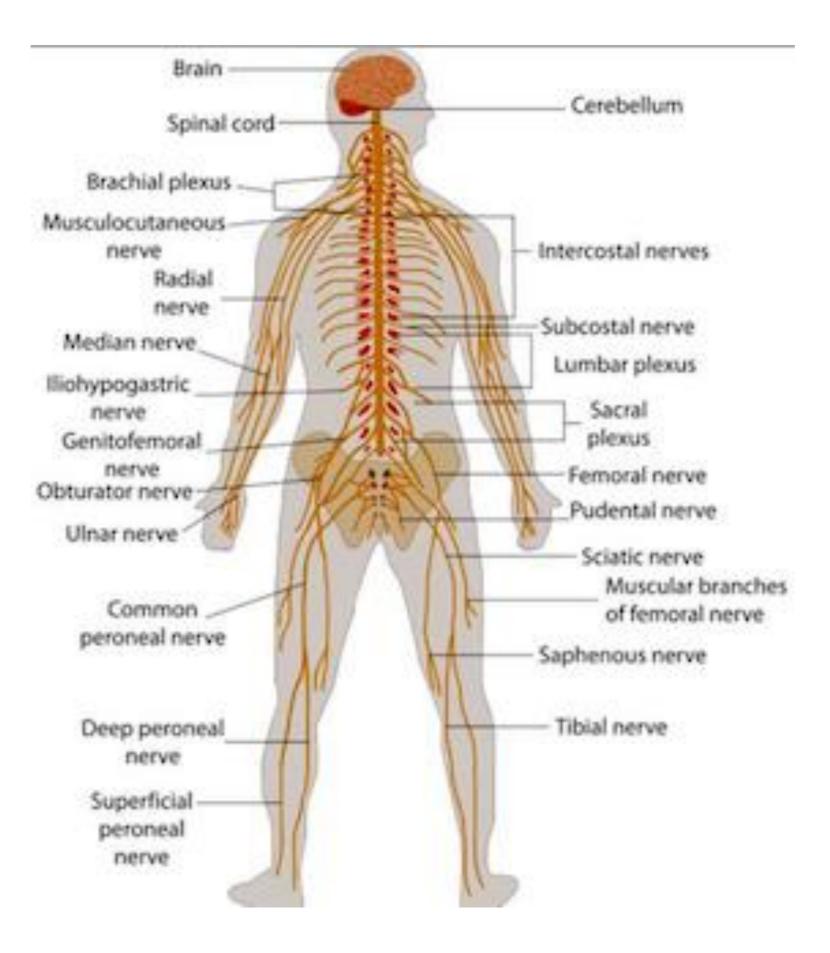




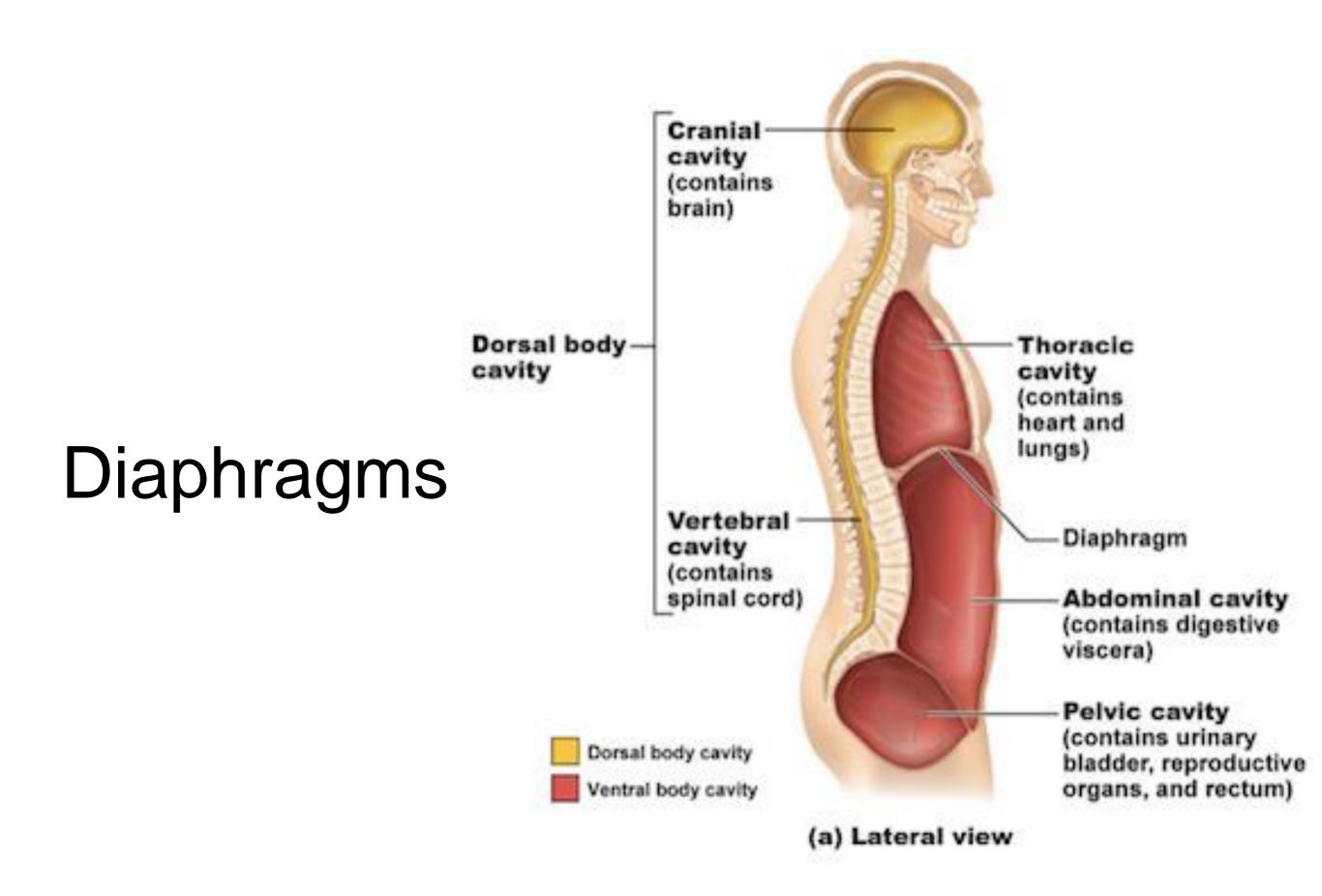














Dura mater, posterior



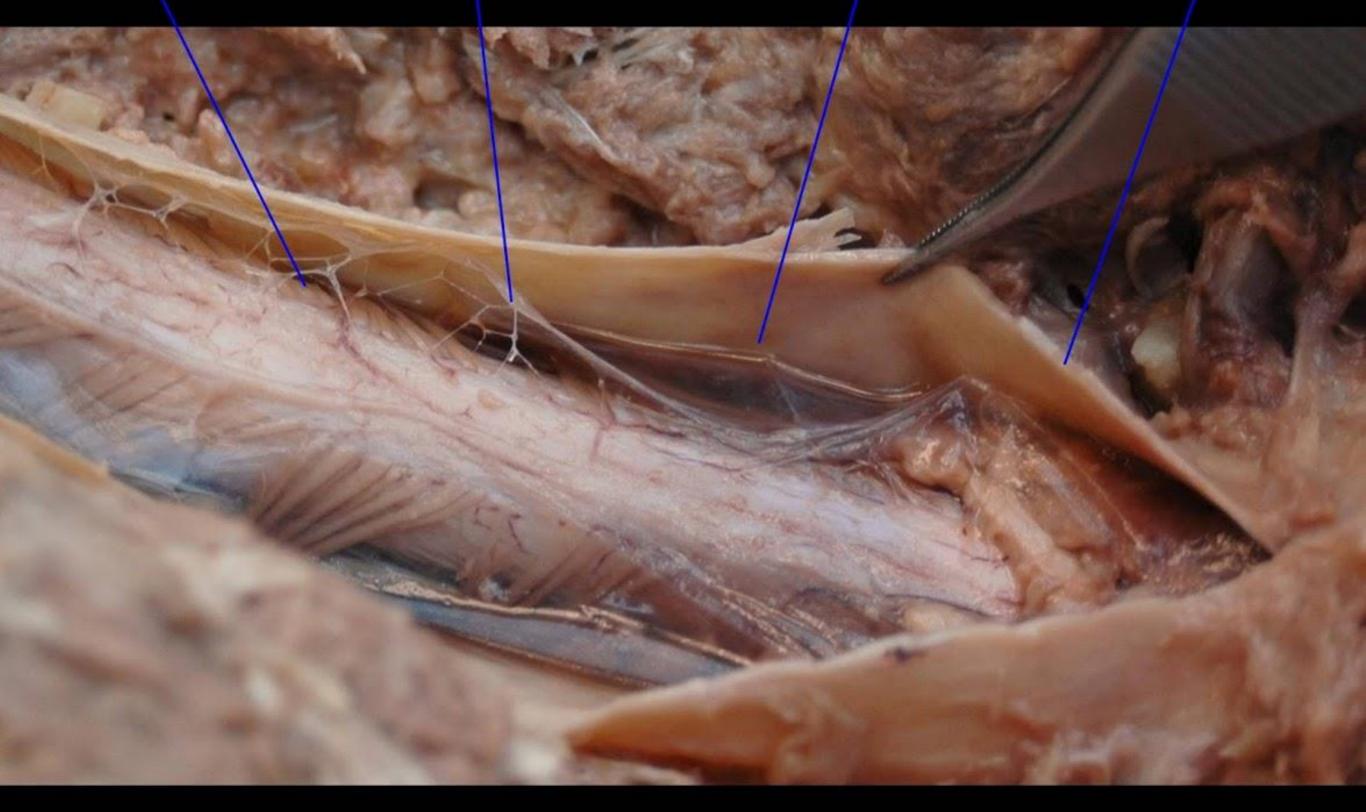
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Subarachnoid space

Arachnoid mater

Subdural space (potential)

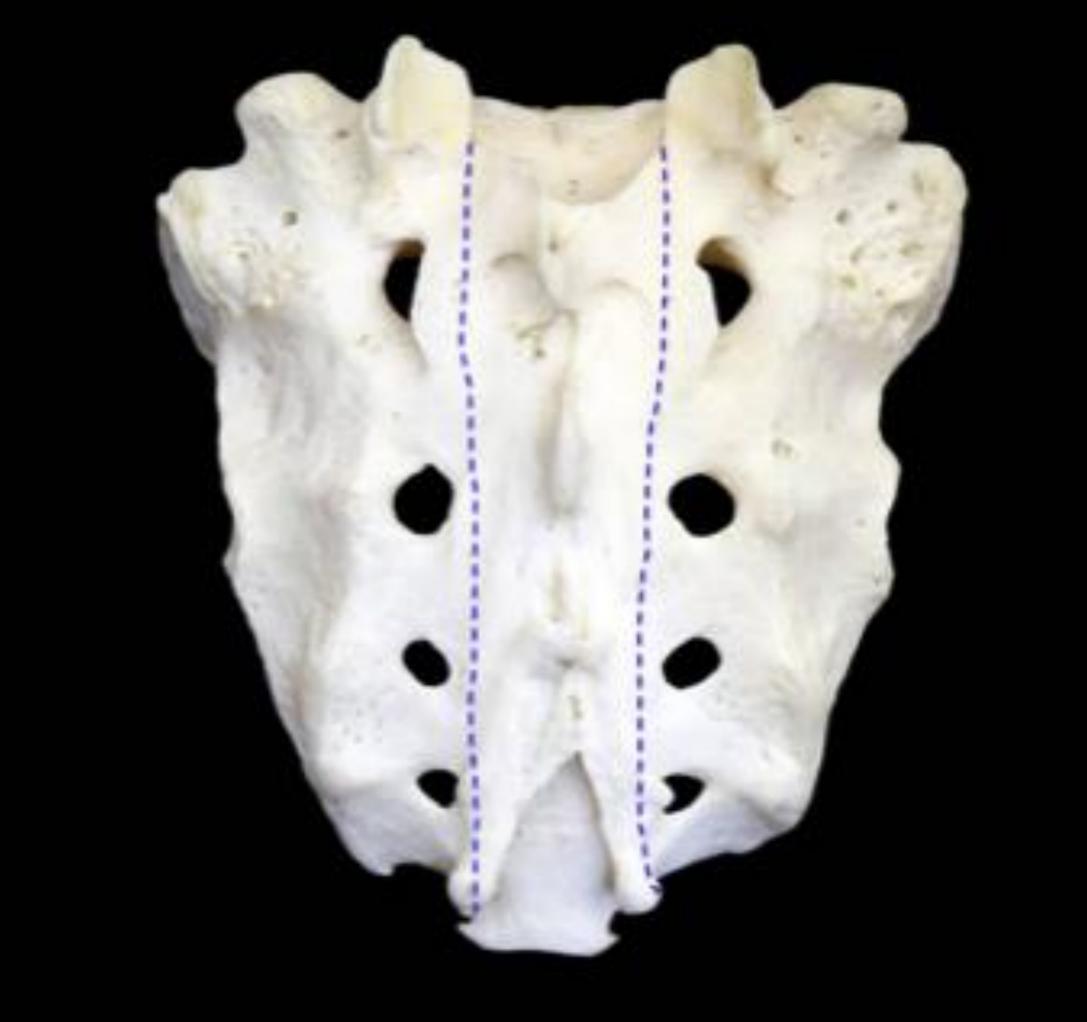
Dura mater

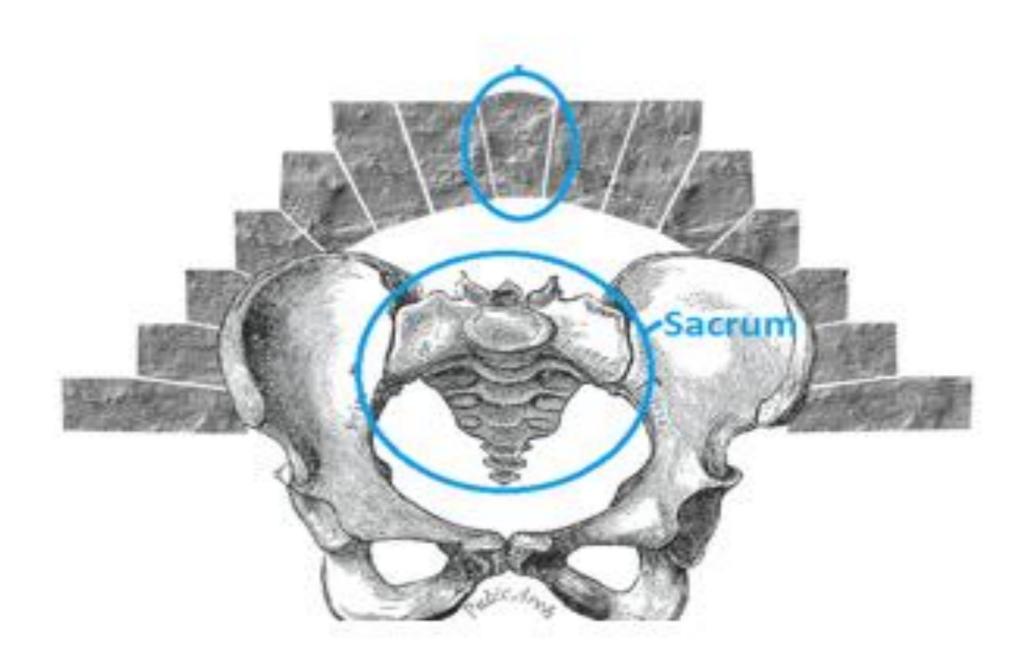


Spinal cord & meninges, posterolateral



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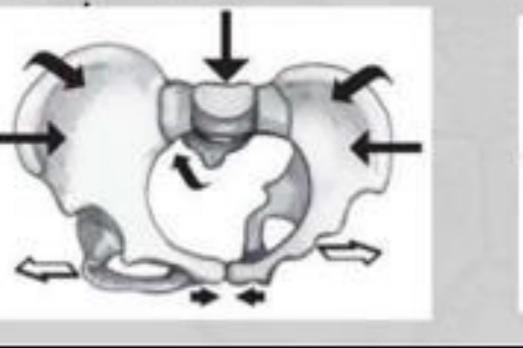
The Keystone

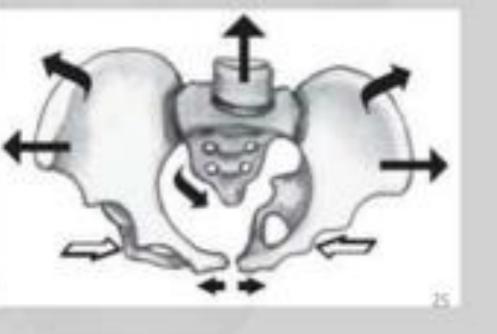
NUTATION

- Movement of sacral promontory anteriorly & inferiorly
- Posterior ilium-onsacrum rotation

COUNTER NUTATION

- Anterior tip of sacral promontory moves posteriorly & superiorly
- Anterior ilium-onsacrum rotation





Treatment Sequence

- Pubic Symphysis Dysfunctions
- Innominate Shears
- Sacral Dysfunctions
- Lumbar Type II (single segment) Dysfunctions
- Correct Short Leg if present
- Correct Muscle Imbalance with Home Exercise and Retraining Program

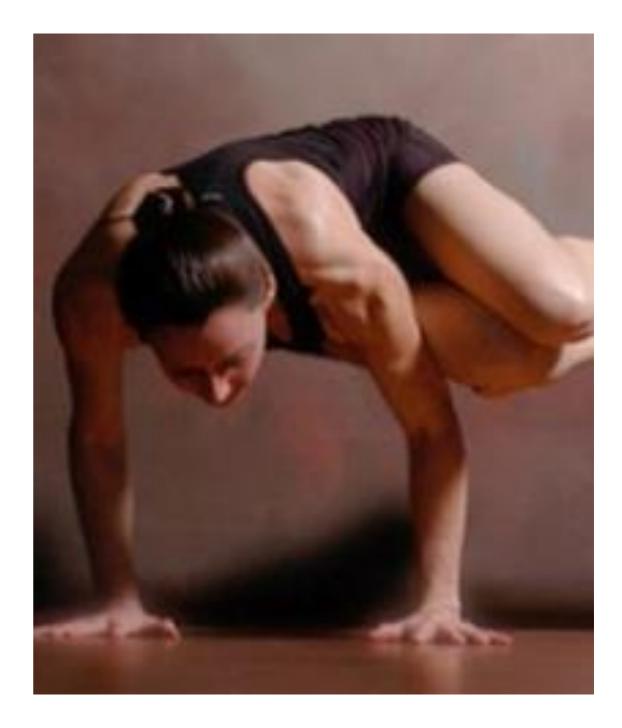
Muscle Imbalance

℃ Greater than 95 % of population has significant muscle imbalance between trunk and lower extremities.

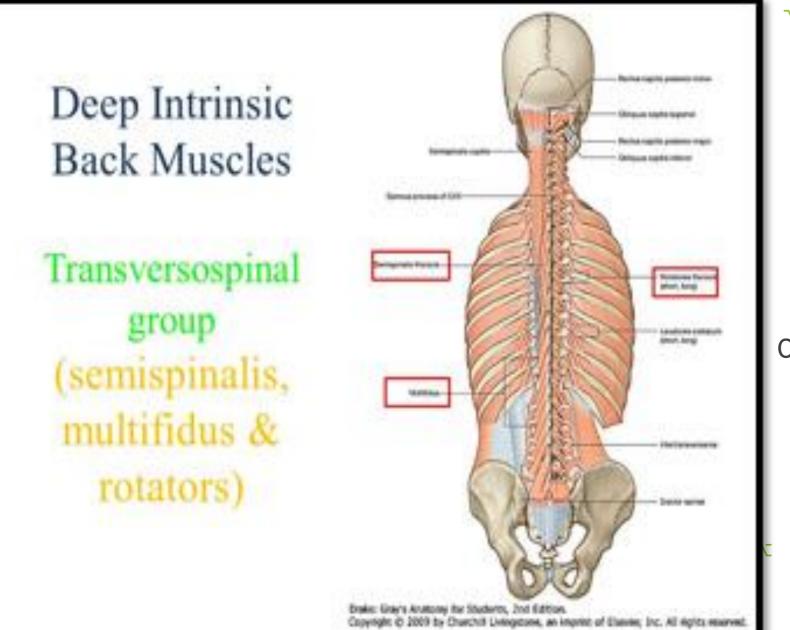
べ Primarily tight hip flexors, tight

Piriformis, tight adductors, weak abdominals, weak Gluteus Maximus and Medius.

Poor proprioceptive balance and trunk
 rotator control.



Loss of Core Control



Single vertebral segment dysfunctions
 inhibit Transversospinal function.

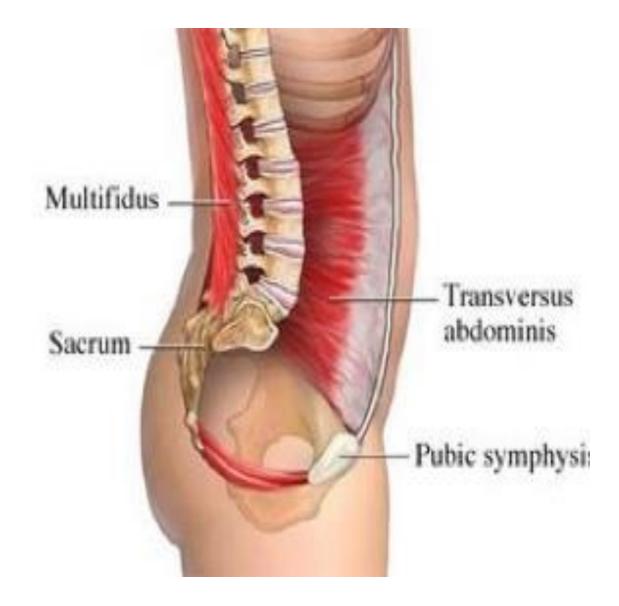
These work synergistically with
 Transversus Abdominus and Internal
 Obliques, Thoracolumbar Fascia, Iliopsoas
 and Quadratus Lumborum.

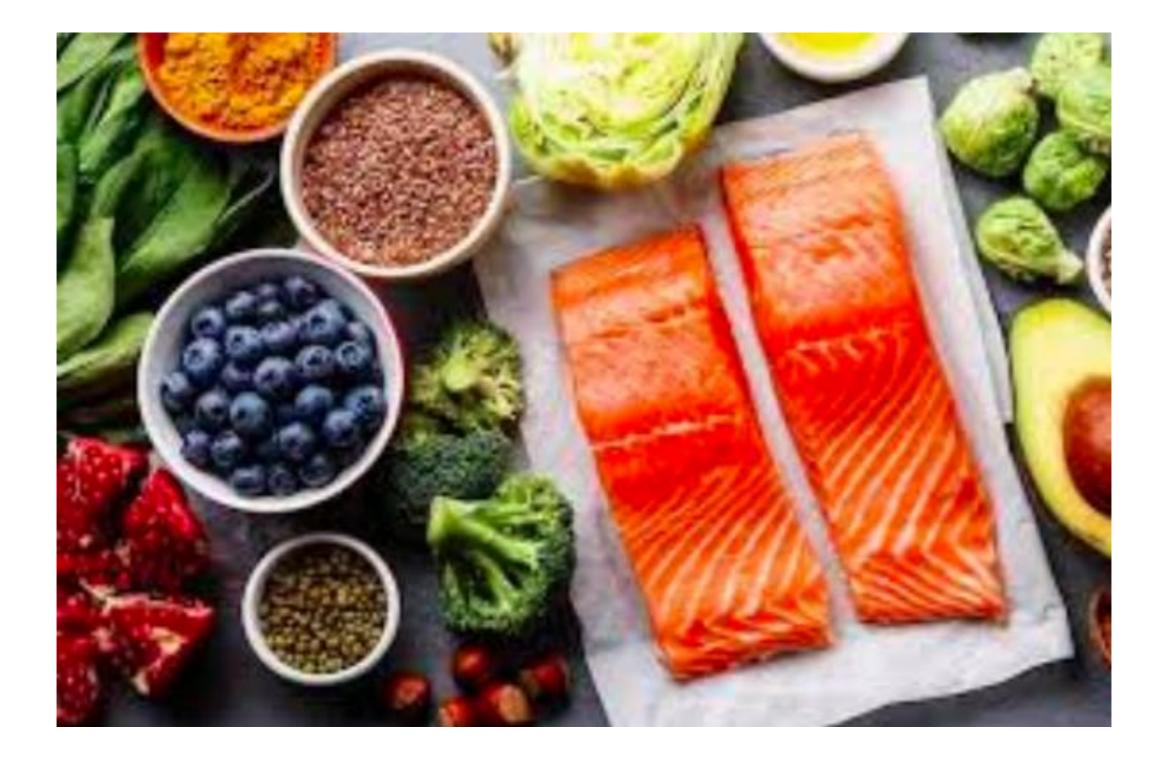
Inhibition of Transversospinal mm leads to decoupling of entire core mechanism.

Core Control is Key

✓ Abdominal muscles notoriously weak.

- Transversus Abdominus (TA) essential for core control.
- ▼ TA fires first with all upper and lower extremity motion.
- In patients with persistent or recurrent
 LBP TA shows delayed firing.
- Leads to decreased core control and increased instability.





Anti-inflammatory Foods







Thank You!